Col: C. C. Jones Jun.
14 with respects of
Edward McCrady Jun

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST AND SECOND ANNUAL MEETINGS

OF THE

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

AND

ORATION OF GENERAL JOHN S. PRESTON,

Delivered before the Association November 10th, 1870.

CHARLESTON:
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, PRINTERS,
Nos. 3 Broad and 109 East Bay Streets.
1870.

Charleston December 7th 1870

Sir

In a report of the Executive Board to
Survivors' Association of the State of So: Ca:
made at our last annual meeting (10 Nov.)
we gave a list of the General officers of the
State in the C.S.A. The Report with the rest
of the proceedings is now in my hands as
Chairman of the Executive Board for publication.
since making it. I have seen in your Roster
of Genl officers published in the Banner of the South.
that you put Genls S. D Lee and Wade Hampton
as Lieutenant Generals & R H Anderson as Lieut Genl
with temporary rank. I am anxious to have
our report as correct as possible and so before
allowing it to follow your classification I take
the liberty to ask if you will be so kind as to
give me your authority for it? I have seen
Genl Anderson who says you are right in
placing him with temporary rank only. But

14.

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FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA HALL,
CHARLESTON, November 18th, 1869.

In response to an invitation from the Survivors' Association of Charleston District, delegates from similar organizations throughout the State met in convention at noon this day, at the Hall of the South Carolina Society.

The Convention was called to order by Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., on whose motion General Joseph B. Kershaw took the chair, and Captain Pierre Bacot and Mr. T. Pinckney Lowndes were requested to act as Secretaries.

In explanation of the purposes for which the Convention was called, the Chairman read the following Circular from the Committee of the Survivors' Association of Charleston District, and preamble and resolutions under which that Committee were appointed.

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION. CHARLESTON DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 12, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—The Resolutions enclosed will explain to you the objects of this communication.

The period comprised between March, 1861, and May, 1865, is remarkable for events the most stupendous of this century. In these great transactions, the late Confederate army played a part which history can scarcely chronicle without seeming to borrow of romance. And yet truth should be told, and such means appealed to as will obviate the possibility of aspersion. The mode of reaching this end is suggested by the Resolutions. Local Associations can accomplish much in preserving records and reports, but their influence and effect must necessarily be confined to the locality. What is desired, is a generalization of this idea. A State Association of Survivors, composed of delegates from the local bodies, to be perpetual, and organized to work out the objects set forth in the third Resolution, seems

most likely to accomplish the object. The Confederacy was crushed in the struggle, and not the least among the evils which her people have suffered, is the perversion of all which they thought and did. The Pulpit, the Rostrum, the Press have all been laid under contribution for this purpose. The minds of the young even are sought to be poisoned at the fountain, by false and pernicious statements. The very school books are used as vehicles to blacken the memory of the Confederate cause, and establish a prejudice where an appeal to reason would fail. A reliable and trustworthy depositary of Narratives, Reports, and all other available documents, illustrative of the career of the late war, and the Confederacy which it sought to save, is the surest mode of securing for the future historian the materials out of which the authentic story of the Lost Cause is to be woven.

We owe it to ourselves, to the gallant Dead, to the truth of History, to Posterity, to the Women of the land, and, above all, to that Humanity of which we are a part, and which is always ennobled by the contemplation of Freedom and of earnest and heroic effort, that the truthful incidents of that mighty struggle for Honor and Constitutional Right *shall live forever.*

In the name of all these, we ask you to exert your influence in your District, to carry out the design of the Resolutions.

Your notice, at as early a day as practicable, of this communication, will confer a favor upon

Yours, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

EDWARD McCRADY, Jr., President.
C. IRVINE WALKER.
B. H. RUTLEDGE.
T. G. BARKER.
J. M. KINLOCH.
F. K. HUGER.
JAS. ARMSTRONG, Jr., Sec. and Treas.

At the Regular Meeting of the Survivors' Association, Charleston District, held on Tuesday, July 13th, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The events of the late war between the Confederate and United States of America are now fresh in the minds of its survivors, and as many records do now exist which time and neglect will certainly destroy, and as it is highly desirable to have these records and these recollections put in such substantial form as to resist the ravages of time.

And Whereas, We have no government which will collect and preserve the history of those transactions of which we are proud, it is, therefore, the duty of all South Carolinians to place the history of the late war in its true light before the world, in

order that those who fought and died for their country may have not only the reward of their distinguished patriotism, but the *justice* which their achievements deserve.

And Whereas, While the Survivors' Association of any single District may do much in collecting and preserving these records, yet because of the intimate association existing during the war between all the troops of the State, the work will become proportionally less onerous and much more effective if the Survivors of the whole State were to unite in a common effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That the Survivors' Association of Charleston District earnestly invite the Survivors of each District in the State, where associations of record do not now exist, to form District Associations composed of the Survivors of the Confederate Army and Navy, to collect and preserve the records of the late war.

2nd. That the various District Associations be invited to send five delegates to a Convention to meet at our Hall in Charleston on Thursday, November 18th, 1869, to form a State Survivors' Association, for the purposes set forth in the next resolution.

3rd. That the *primary* object of the proposed State Survivors' Association is the preservation of all matters of history connected with the late war.

That the proposed means of accomplishing this object is the establishment of a State Bureau, under the control of the State Association, where all original matter shall be regularly and conveniently filed away for the reference of such persons as the Association may see fit.

That a competent person shall be employed to take charge of this Bureau.

That the expenses shall be defrayed by an assessment of the District Associations.

That the *secondary* object of the proposed State Association, the future development of which is left to the action of the State Association, is the preparation of a Standard Southern History and smaller School Histories, in which the part the Confederacy bore in the late war may be properly related to the world, and that the rising generation may be taught that their parents were not the vile traitors that the Common School Histories now prepared by our enemies assert.

4th. That a Committee composed of the President, Secretary, and Five Members of the Association be appointed to correspond on the subject of these Resolutions, to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the Convention, and to take such measures as they may deem essential to the full accomplishment of the intentions of the Preamble and Resolutions.

On motion of Major T. G. Barker, delegates were requested to register their names, and survivors of the Army or Navy of

the Confederate States, in good standing from Districts not regularly represented, and Presidents of Corps Associations present by invitation, were requested to enroll themselves as members of the Convention.

The following delegates registered their names:

ABBEVILLE.—J. T. Robertson, G. M. Jordan.

ANDERSON.—Captain James A. Hoyt, A. J. Sitton, Dr. E. M. Brown.

BARNWELL.—Robert Aldrich.

BEAUFORT.—Captain William Elliott.

CHARLESTON.—Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., Major T. G. Barker, General James Conner, Colonel B. H. Rutledge, Captain G. H. Moffett. *Alternates*—Colonel C. I. Walker, Colonel P. C. Gaillard, Dr. J. Ford Prioleau, Isaac Hayne, T. Pinckney Lowndes.

CHESTER.—John A. Bradley.

CHESTERFIELD.—Thos. F. Malloy.

DARLINGTON.—Major J. Jonathan Lucas, Captain E. W. Lloyd.

EDGEFIELD.—Captain T. W. Carwille, Captain O. N. Butler, Captain F. L. Smith.

FAIRFIELD.—General John Bratton, Captain Pierre Bacot, J. Macfie, Captain A. S. Gaillard.

GREENVILLE.—W. L. Mauldin, John Ferguson.

KERSHAW.—General J. B. Kershaw, Captain Wm. L. DePass, Wm. Clyburn.

LANCASTER.—Captain H. Legare Farley.

MARION.—S. A. Dunham, D. E Gilchrist.

MARLBORO'.—Dr. W. J. David.

RICHLAND.—Colonel F. W. McMaster, Colonel Wm. Wallace, Colonel Warren Adams.

SPARTANBURG.—C. E. Fleming.

WILLIAMSBURG.—J. Furman Dargan.

The following officers registered their names as Presidents of Corps Associations:

Col. Z. DAVIS, South Carolina Rangers Charitable Association.
Colonel A. RHETT, Moultrie Association S. C. Regulars.
Captain A. J. MIMS, Charleston Riflemen Association.
Major J. L. BUIST, Palmetto Guard Charitable Association.

Major T. G. Baker read a letter* from General John S. Preston, which, on his motion, was ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

On motion of Colonel McCrady, it was

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution and nominate permanent officers.

The chair appointed as the committee Colonel McCrady, General Conner, General Bratton, Colonel Wallace and Colonel McMaster.

The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the hour to which it had adjourned.

Dr. F. L. Frost, of Georgetown, Warren Symmes, of Oconee, and Myer B. Moses, of Sumter, enrolled their names as delegates.

General Conner, from the committee appointed to draft a Constitution, reported the following, which, on his motion, was considered as a whole and unanimously adopted:

BASIS OF ORGANIZATION.

WHEREAS, The events of the late war between the Confederate and United States of America are still fresh in the memory of its survivors, and many Confederate records now exist which will perish unless those most deeply interested in the vindication of the cause and the memory of their comrades assume the duty of preserving them;

AND WHEREAS, many of the survivors of the Confederate Army are disabled by wounds received or disease contracted in the service from earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, and many widows and orphans are left destitute by the death of their husbands and fathers during the late war, and as it is a sacred duty incumbent upon those of us to whom the God of Battles has spared sufficient health and strength to labor, to share their means, however small, with such of their more unfortunate comrades who still suffer and languish, and

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* See Appendix, page 13.

to assist, as far as possible, the widows and orphans of their deceased fellow-soldiers; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the delegates from the District Survivors' Association, of the State of South Carolina, do hereby organize a State Association, for the purpose of collecting and preserving the records relating to the late war, and the materials for its history, and also for the purpose of assisting our comrades who are unable to labor by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the discharge of their duty.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be known as the SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, and is organized for the purposes set forth in the foregoing preamble and resolution.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Those who served in the Confederate Army or Navy to the close of the war, or honorably resigned or were discharged therefrom; and any who, though not members of the Army or Navy, have, nevertheless, performed service for the Confederate cause of distinguished gallantry and merit, may be elected members of this and the District Association of the district in which they reside. The male issue of persons included in the above, and of persons who have died in the said service, who may become of age after the year 1869, may also be elected members.

SECTION 2. A member of any District Association shall be entitled to a seat in the Association of any other District in which he may be present, but not to a vote in any other but that of the District in which he resides.

SECTION 3. A member of any District Association removing to another District shall, upon presentation of his certificate of membership, be entitled to membership in the Association of the District to which he removes, unless excluded therefrom by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

SECTION 4 Applications for membership shall be made at a regular meeting of the District Association in which the applicant resides, in accordance with the printed form, setting forth a short record of the military or naval career of the applicant, certified to, if possible, by officers of his immediate

command. The application shall be referred to the Committee on Applications, to be reported upon and balloted for at the next regular meeting of the said Association. The record shall be copied in a suitable book, to be kept by the Association of which the applicant is elected a member and then forwarded to the Libarian of this Association, to be filed among its archives.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the State Association shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the delegates to the annual Convention. There shall be an Executive Board, consisting of seven members, to be appointed by the President, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the State Association, and shall discharge all such duties as are prescribed by the Constitution.

SECTION 3. In the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President present shall discharge the duties incumbent on his position; and in case neither the President nor any of the Vice-Presidents be present, the Association shall proceed to the election of a Chairmann, who shall discharge the duties of the President for the time being.

SECTION 4. The Secretary shall perform all the duties belonging to that position.

SECTION 5. The Treasurer shall collect all funds due the Association, and hold the same subject to disposal as hereinafter directed. He shall give a bond to the trustees in such amount and with such sureties as may be required by them. His books and accounts shall be audited and examined by the trustees, who shall on every Anniversary lay the same before the Association. The Treasurer shall be exempt from all dues.

SECTION 6. The President and Vice-Presidents shall together constitute the Trustees of the Association which they shall represent in its corporate capacity. It shall be their duty to invest any surplus funds of the Association.

SECTION 7. The Executive Board shall be charged with the collection, arrangement, and preservation of the records of the Association, and shall have the general superintendence and control of the Bureau of Records.

SECTION 8. The Executive Board shall annually elect a Librarian, who shall be charged with the immediate custody of all books, papers, and records committed to his care by them, and of their arrangement and record, under the superintendence of the said Board, and shall receive such compensation as the Executive Board shall determine.

SECTION 9. There shall be to each District Association a President and four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

SECTION 10. There shall be to each District Association a Committee on Applications and a Committee on Records. The Committee on Applications shall consist of five members, and shall examine into and report upon all applications for membership, and, as far as practicable, verify the personal record of the military career of applicants.

The Committee on Record shall consist of five members, and shall collect and forward to the Librarian all rolls, company or regimental, reports, orders, and other matters of record within their District.

SECTION 11. The District Association shall have such other officers and standing committees as they shall determine.

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting of this Association, which shall be held at Columbia, on the second Thursday of November, to which each District Association shall be entitled to send five delegates.

SECTION 2. Special meetings may be called by the President at the written request of five (5) District Associations.

ARTICLE V.—FUNDS

The Funds of this Association shall be raised by assessment upon the District Associations.

ARTICLE VI.—CHARITY.

The District Associations shall raise such funds for the purposes of charity, and dispose of them in such manner as they shall provide.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of this Constitution may be made at any Annual Meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the Delegates present.

General Conner, from the same Committee, reported the following nominations, for permanent officers, for the ensuing year:

For President—Lieut. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.
For First Vice-President—Lieut. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON.
For Second Vice-President—Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW.
For Third Vice-President—Brig. Gen. SAM'L McGOWAN.
For Fourth Vice-President—Major T. G. BARKER.
For Secretary—Colonel A. C. HASKELL.
For Treasurer—Captain WM. K. BACHMAN.

Which, on his motion, was unanimously adopted, and the persons named declared elected.

General Kershaw, Vice-President presiding, then appointed the following persons on the Executive Board, for the ensuing year: Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., General Ellison Capers, General James Conner, Colonel J. McCutchen, Colonel Wm. Wallace, Colonel J. H. Rion, Colonel C. I. Walker.

On motion of General Conner it was:

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the Constitution be printed.

General Conner stated that he was authorized to say that the Charleston District Association would assume the charge of printing and distributing the Constitution.

On motion of Colonel McMaster it was:

Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to assess the District Association fifty dollars ($50) each for the current expenses of the year.

General Conner called the attention of the Association to the great importance of collating carefully the historical material and records of each District, and stated that a Librarian would be required properly to arrange the data collected.

Major Barker stated that he had been requested by some ladies, who were engaged in a work of charity, to appeal to the Convention for aid for their institution. The Home for the Widows and Children of the Confederate Soldiers was the charity, and it was one that appealed to the warmest impulses of every soldier's heart.

General Bratton moved that a list for subscriptions by members of the Convention, in aid of the institution, be opened.

Colonel McCrady moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

General Conner then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Covention do cordially recommend the "Widow's Home" to the attention of the District Associations in the State, and the members here pledge themselves to use their endeavors to obtain contributions thereto.

Which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Captain William Elliott it was:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Survivors' Association of Charleston District for the zealous efforts in behalf of the cause which brought them together.

No further business being brought to the attention of the Convention, on motion it stood adjourned.

T. PINCKNEY LOWNDES, }
PIERRE BACOT, } Secretaries.

APPENDIX.

LETTER OF GENERAL JOHN S. PRESTON.

COLUMBIA, November 18, 1869.

My Dear Sir: It is a painful regret to me that I cannot be present at the preliminary meeting of the State Survivors' Association. Up to this hour I had set my heart on being there to join in its organization, and aid in giving the first impetus to its honorable and holy work, and to meet again many who I had known, honored and loved in the field. I am very, very sorry that it is so that I cannot be there. Will not you have the kindness to make known to our comrades my profound and entire sympathy? We are all survivors of our brothers and sons who died gloriously for their country and for liberty, and we have survived that liberty and that country for which they died.

We now associate ourselves to keep alive in our hearts, by solemn rites and good deeds, the memory of the virtues and the great deeds of those who perished, that thereby our spirit may be so inflamed as never to forget the cause for which they died, although that cause did seem to die with them. It does seem to me that this is a duty near to and very close upon our duties to that God in whose presence the justified spirits of our comrades are living forever—past all survivorship. It is quite equal to our duties to their and our posterity, and to our own present.

Let the initiatory performance of this sacred duty be made with the profoundest impression of all its solemn relations. In dictating the terms of our association strive to do justice to all the heroic dead and to all the living whom God has blessed (although condemned to survive their liberty) by having made them soldiers of the army of the Southern Confederacy. Many of our fathers have been soldiers of liberty for centuries; but we may say with proud humility that we have given a new blazon to their shields, by adding to them the quarterings of soldiers of the Southern Confederacy. It is as noble a title of honor as was ever won by man. Let us, then, build for it not only monuments of marble and brass, but those ever-living memorials which will dwell in the human heart as long as their lives one drop of Confederate blood.

This association, then, is meant to perpetuate our own honor and that of our brothers who won it at the price of death.

We assume thus the gravest obligations, and I do trust that the organization will be as pure and free from living passion as

if our hands were joined over the graves of our comrades, and that with earnest and patient deliberation it will be so constructed as to bind us in a holy brotherhood, and as our Charleston comrades have already expressed it, bring comfort and blessings to may of the "survivors of the Confederate army and navy who are disabled by wounds received and disease contracted in the service from earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, and many widows and orphans left destitute by the death of their husbands and fathers in the cause of their country."

Pray communicate to the meeting, in such wise as you may choose, this expression of my earnest and active sympathy,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN S. PRESTON.

To Major Barker.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAROLINA HALL,
COLUMBIA. Thursday, November 10, 1870.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., General J. D. Kennedy, in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

There appearing to be some misunderstanding in regard to the hours of meeting, the Association adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 5 o'clock, P. M., according to adjournment. General J. B. Kershaw, Senior Vice-President present, in the chair.

The following officers and delegates were present:

General J. B. KERSHAW, Vice-President.

Colonel A. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Captain WILLIAM K. BACHMAN, Treasurer.

Executive Board.—Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., General Ellison Capers, Colonel J. McCutchen, Colonel W. H. Wallace, Colonel J. H. Rion, Colonel C. Irvine Walker.

ANDERSON.—T. M. Creighton.

ABBEVILLE.—Colonel D. W. Aiken. W. C. Wardlaw, D. M. Jordan.

BARNWELL.—General Johnson Hagood, Captain Robert Aldrich, Wm. H. Duncan.

BEAUFORT.—Captain John G. Barnwell.

CLARENDON.—W. G. Shaw.

COLLETON.—Colonel Carlos Tracy.

CHARLESTON.—Captain James Armstrong, Jr., Colonel S. B. Pickens, Captain J. S. Fairley, Geo. D. Bryan, Captain F. W.

Dawson. *Alternates*—Captain C. R. Holmes, A. T. Smythe, W. G. Whilden, M. L. Wilkins, Captain C. E. Chichester.

CHESTER.—Colonel W. A. Walker, David Hemphill, E. C. McClure, Hemphill McDaniel, James Johnston.

CHESTERFIELD.—

FAIRFIELD.—S. B. Clowney, Captain W. M. Dwight, T. W. Woodward, J. G. Bryce, DuBose Eggleston.

GEORGETOWN.—B. H. Wilson, R. Dozier, A. C. Trenholm, C. P. Alston.

GREENVILLE.—General E. Capers, Wm. Beattie, Wm. H. Perry, Captain W. E. Earle, Captain Leonard Williams.

HORRY.—

KERSHAW.—T. H. Clarke, General J. D. Kennedy, General Jas. Chesnut, Captain W. Clyburn, Colonel W. M. Shannon, Captain F. M. Davis.

EDGEFIELD.—General M. W. Gary, Colonel Henry W. Addison, Major W. T. Gary, Captain J. W. Carwile, Captain C. A. Cheatam, General M. L. Bonham.

LANCASTER.—Captain T. E. Foster, Captain J. B. Irwin, R. M. Sims.

LEXINGTON.—Colonel Palmer, Dr. Lewie, Major Leaphart, Colonel Wm. Fort.

LAURENS.—H. L. Farley, R. B. Fleming, C. A. Simpson, G. W. Shiel, Samuel Vance.

MARION.—

MARLBORO'.—

NEWBERRY.—Captain Y. J. Pope, W. J. Fair, Daniel Epps, John A. Henderson, Thos. E. Moorman.

PICKENS.—

OCONEE.—

ORANGEBURG.—Colonel A. D. Goodwin, Colonel A. D. Frederich, D. Zimmerman, S. Dibble, F. M. Wannamaker, W. A. Easterlin.

RICHLAND.—Captain J. W. Waties, Colonel F. W. McMaster.

SPARTANBURG.—B. F. Kilgore, John H. Evins.

SUMTER.—J. S. Richardson, J. G. Ramsay, Wm. Cooper, John Montgomery.

UNION.—General W. H. Wallace, Captain William Munro, Joseph Gist, Colonel J. G. McKissick, Captain F. M. Farr.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Colonel James McCutchen.

YORK.—Major James F. Hart, S. C. Sadler.

Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., of Charleston, submitted the Report of the Executive Board* recommending the adoption of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the estimates of expenses submitted by the executive board be referred to a special committee of three, to devise a plan for raising the amount so reported as necessary to meet the expenses already incurred, and for the expense of the next year, and report the same to this meeting.

2. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the executive board the sum of $125 for the ladies who have rearranged and engrossed the Roll of the Dead, and also to pay the bill of Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, reported due by the board, amounting to $83 79.

3. *Resolved*, That the executive board be authorized to publish by subscription, upon the plan reported by them, the Roll of the Dead, prepared by Professor Rivers, as now rearranged, in two editions, the first edition for corrections and additions; and the second, so corrected and added to, in permanent form.

4. *Resolved*, That the executive board be authorized to purchase, as soon as the treasurer shall be in sufficient funds, after having paid the amounts already ordered, a complete file of the official reports issued by the War Department of the Confederate States, and such other histories as they may deem it important at once to obtain, and to draw on the Treasurer, when so in funds, therefor, to an amount not exceeding $125.

5. *Resolved*, That the executive board be authorized to obtain a place of deposit for the records and books of the association, which shall be accessible to all, and to expend upon the same a sum not more than $25, for shelves, etc.

6. *Resolved*, That this Association requests all persons having original reports of, or letters describing battles, marches, reconnoisances, sieges, or other papers relating to the operations of the war, to permit the executive board to have copies of the same taken for preservation.

7. *Resolved*, That this Association appeals to the surviving officers and members of every company that went into the Confederate service from the State, and to the officers of the general staff, to prepare rolls of their comrades from memory, if there exists no records from which to make them out, and forward the same to the chairman of the executive board.

8. *Resolved*, That the thanks of every Confederate soldier of the State of South Carolina, and of the people generally, are due to Professor Rivers for the valuable material he has collected for the history of our State troops, and especially for the Roll of the Dead, preserved through his generous and patri-

*For Report see page 23.

otic labors, and this association of the survivors of the war render to him their grateful acknowledgments.

Captain Wm. K. Bachman, Treasurer, submitted a report of the finances, and called the attention of the Association to the assessment upon each District Association made at its first meeting.

General M. L. Bonham, of Edgefield, took the Chair, at the request of General Kershaw, who submitted the following which was unanimously adopted, by the members of the Association rising in silence :

In Memoriam.

It is meet that we recall on this occasion the memory of our revered chieftain, General Robert E. Lee, and to lay upon his tomb our poor tribute to his greatness and his worth, amid the votive offerings of our countrymen at the shrine of the patriot and hero. When we approach the truly grand and breathe the atmosphere of that which is sublime, either in the moral or physical world, the heart of man is stilled—the spirit is awed and humbled by the presence of the Infinite, manifested in the works of His hands, or in the diviner emanations of His own supernal nature and image, sometimes vouchsafed to the denizens of earth. Thus it is when we stand by the newly-made grave and contemplate the person, the character and the career of Robert E. Lee, we feel the inadequacy of our limited powers either rightly to conceive the virtues of the dead, or to embody in language such conceptions as our capacities enable us to enjoy. We would withdraw into the deeper recesses of our own nature, the silent regions of unutterable emotions, those borders of the spirit land where we catch the echoes of the infinite world beyond, there to commune in the stillness of our own hearts. Yet it is fitting that we, his friends and comrades in the past, who shared his triumphs and his reverses, his joys and his sorrows, his hopes and his despair, should wreathe around his honored name and memory our garlands of love and praise, fresh and unfading flowers from the garden of grateful hearts, embalming for the generations to come the virtues and the greatness of the illustrious citizen, hero and patriot.

His was a nature so perfect, that, like the circle, it defies analysis or comparison. It presented a fullness, a completeness, a grandeur of development that offered nothing to censure, and left nothing to desire. Neither the experience of the living, nor the portraitures of history offered its prototype or parallel. Our great countryman, Washington, furnishes in some of his characteristics, as also in the analogies of his career, a resem-

blance as that between star and star, but they differed as "one star differeth from another star in glory." His form, his face, his voice, his bearing, God-like in beauty, power and grace, distinguished him from all other men. He certainly was made but "a little lower than the angels," and now he has crossed the river to be with them, whither the flower of his noble army had gone before, whither we, too, shall follow, if faithful sentinels, as one by one we are relieved from duty here and ordered to the front to join that victor band. There are men, cast in so high a mould, so peculiarly and eminently favored by God, as to be rather fitted for that better life than this. They are the great exemplars; the beacon lights, that guide the race onward and upward. Think of that illustrous throng—the Confederate dead—in the world of light and liberty! How many such men —"heroes in history"—find their place most fitting among the highest and the brighest? Yet even among these, how towers the lofty spirit of Robert E. Lee! When we consider the moral grandeur of the man, even his magnificent achievements in the field of arms cease to astonish us, and we lose ourselves in the contemplation of his nobility of soul. What was his life for the last five years but a constant martyrdom of the spirit—a daily dying for *us?* To teach us to labor, to *suffer*, to *endure*, to wait patiently for our redemption, to abide faithfully by the inevitable, to bow to the will of God. Who can estimate what he felt, what he endured, in those five years of agony, for his tortured countrymen? What wonder his great heart broke at last? His duty done, thank God, henceforth he wears the victor's crown—illustrious inhabitant of one of the "many mansions" of his "Father's House." Thither, in our humble measure, may we strive to follow, that "where he is, we may be also."

Resolved, That the above be inscribed upon the Minutes of the Association, and a copy be forwarded to his bereaved family, as an assurance of our profound and respectful sympathy with their affliction.

On motion, the Association adjourned as a mark of reverence to the memory of General Lee.

The Association attended in the Baptist Church, at 7.30 P. M., to hear the annual oration, which was delivered by General John S. Preston.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Association met on Friday, the 11th, at 9 A. M. The Minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Captain W. M. Dwight, the Association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, whereupon the following persons were re-elected by acclamation:

PRESIDENT:

General WADE HAMPTON, of Richland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

General RICHARD H. ANDERSON, of Sumter.
General JOSEPH B. KERSHAW, of Kershaw.
General SAMUEL MCGOWAN, of Abbeville.
Major THEODORE G. BARKER, of Charleston.

SECRETARY:

Colonel A. C. HASKELL, of Richland.

TREASURER:

Captain WILLIAM K. BACHMAN, of Richland.

On motion of Capt. W. M. Dwight, of Fairfield, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present, it was

Resolved, That Article 3 of the Constitution be so amended as to provide for six instead of four Vice-Presidents.

On motion of Capt. W. M. Dwight, the Association then proceeded with the election of the additional Vice-Presidents; whereupon the following persons were elected by acclamation:

General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield.
General Arthur M. Manigault, of Georgetown.

The Chair then announced the following persons re-appointed on the Executive Board for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., of Charleston.
General Ellison Capers, of Greenville.
General James Conner, of Charleston.
Colonel J. W. McCutchen, of Williamsburg.
Colonel W. H. Wallace, of Richland.
Colonel J. H. Rion, of Fairfield.
Colonel C. Irvine Walker, of Charleston.

On motion of General James Chesnut, of Kershaw, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Board be instructed to select and invite some suitable person to deliver an oration before the Association at its next annual meeting.

On motion of Col. Wm. M. Shannon, of Kershaw, it was unanimously

Resolved, 1. That the members of the Survivors' Association of South Carolina have heard, with the profoundest admiration and intensest sensibilities, and hearts feelingly vibrating between buoyant hope and saddest memories, the eloquent and grand oration of our distinguished brother, General John S. Preston.

2. That we again recognize the rich heritage of burning eloquence and thinking patriotism descended from the great Henry, and which before, in a brighter day, has been so generously and gratefully shared with us.

3. That General Preston be requested to furnish the Executive Board with a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Capt. John S. Fairley, of Charleston, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Board to consider and report at the next annual meeting, on a design for a certificate of membership.

On motion of Major J. F. Hart, of York, it was

Resolved, That the attention of the several District Associations be called to the Widows' and Orphans' Home in Charleston, a noble institution, largely sustained by the benevolence of the people of that city, and that they be requested to place its name on their list of charities, and bestow upon it that portion of their aid it so justly claims at their hands.

Captain F. W. Dawson, of Charleston, moved the following amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, That Section I, Article IV, of the Constitution be amended so as to read:

Section 1. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Association, which shall be held at such time and at such place as shall be fixed upon at the preceding Annual Meeting, to which each District Association shall be entitled to send five Delegates.

Which, after discussion, was withdrawn.

On motion of Col. Wm. M. Shannon, of Kershaw, it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Board, to report to this Association at its next meeting, a design of a medal to be worn by the members of the District Associations.

The Association then adjourned.

A. C. HASKELL, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Executive Board respectfully report: The duty of preserving the history of the events of the late war between the Confederate and United States, which still are fresh in the memory of its survivors, and of collecting the many Confederate records which yet exist, but which will be forgotten and destroyed unless at once collected, and put in permanent form, is recognized, and assumed in the Basis of Organization of this Association.

To perform this duty, it is provided in the Constitution that there shall be an Executive Board, consisting of seven members, appointed by the President, which shall be charged with the collection, arrangement and preservation of the records of the Asssociation, and shall have the general superintendence and control of the Bureau of Records. It is also provided that the Executive Board shall annually elect a Librarian, who shall be charged with the immediate custody of all books, papers and records, committed to his care by them, and of their arrangement and record under the superintendence of the Board, and who shall receive such compensation as the Board shall determine.

Under these provisions of the Constitution the undersigned were appointed upon the Executive Board and entered upon their duties. There appear to the Board to be two classes of records which it is desirable to preserve. The first relates to the general history of the war. The second to the number, organization and personal history of the troops furnished by the State to the Confederate army.

The Board believes that a large amount of loose but most valuable material for the first exists, such as reports, orders, letters, &c., scattered about in private portfolios, which will be lost not only to the State but to the individual possessors, unless systematically preserved, and they are anxious to obtain these papers, at least for the purpose of making copies.

They would recommend that the Board be authorized to purchase, if they cannot otherwise procure, a complete file of the official reports issued from the war office of the Confederate States, and such other histories of the war as they may consider worthy of preservation for the use of the Association, and as its means may permit.

They regard, however, the second class of records as by far the most pertinent to the designs of this Association, and they

believe it to be that which first demands our efforts to preserve. The large number of able and prominent officers interested in the history of the general operations of our armies, is some guarantee that an effort will be made to obtain a fair statement of what was done by the Confederate troops in the field. But there is another part of the history of the times which it behooves us carefully to preserve, and in which as none are so immediately and personally interested is in more danger of being lost.

The war having ended disastrously to our cause, the whole Southern people turn upon us the most scrutinizing enquiry as to the part our State took in the war she inaugurated. And this is but just. As we gloried in having rushed foremost into the fray, and as our action compelled the people of our sister Southern States either to stand by and see us, and with us their own cause subjugated, or to join in the struggle, so now, in their and our defeat, it becomes us to show that we were not laggards in the strife to which we called them.

And this we can do. We believe that we can show that out of a voting population of less than 68,000, we gave 44,000 volunteers during the first eighteen months of the war, and during the whole war, at least one soldier for every vote cast for secession. We believe that we can show that our State gave more than 12,000 lives for the Southern cause. And we believe that we can show that of the remnant of the glorious Army of Northern Virginia which stood by its Chieftain to the last, one-fifth of the whole were South Carolinians, and that though she was one of the smallest of the nine States whose troops composed his army.

But all this must be shown, not merely asserted. And how can we show it? The records of both State and Confederate States have been destroyed, and facts and names are fast passing from our memory. Unless we can gather at once all the remaining rolls and supply the missing from such memoranda as may yet exist, we shall soon be left to bare assertion.

There is another and as grave a reason why our first efforts should be directed to the personal history of our troops.

In an article in a recent English review, on the Government scheme of army reform submitted to Parliament, it is said "the *enfants perdu* of the world are your best soldiers, the men who have lost all taste for civil life, who are no loss to civil society, who have weighed life in the balance and found it wanting, men of wrecked prospects and ruined hopes—men who seek in the wild excitement of strife an escape from the memory of bright days gone by—from the thoughts of fortunes once fair, now blasted—from the broken dream of faith in woman's love. Such men filled the ranks of the Zouave battalions of France during the Crimean war; such men were to be found

in numbers in the European regiments of the old Company's service in India—men very hard to hold in peace, but harder still to fight in war."

And such, doubtless, were the men who have composed most armies of the world. But such were not the men who marched with Jackson, who fought at Chickamauga, who stormed the heights of Gettysburg, who charged with Hampton, or who stood amidst Sumter's crumbling walls.

To describe the character of those who composed the armies of the Confederate States is but to describe the character of our people. The rich and poor, the educated and ignorant, the farmer and merchant, the student and laborer, stood side by side in our ranks.

The general historian will tell of the operations in the field, and will give, as far as the imperfect records will enable him, an estimate of the numbers engaged. But who will tell of the host of privates, our friends, our brothers, who, with bare and bleeding feet, struggled over rocky and frozen roads to fall unknown in the battle?

To those of us who survive, though it has fallen to our lot to bear the humiliation of defeat, from which they have been spared, there yet remains the opportunity of struggling for our native land, and the hope some day of realizing the objects for which we fought, though not in the form we desired. But for those who fell no such hope remains. They gave their lives for our cause, it becomes us to preserve their memories.

The Executive Board were authorized to appoint a Librarian to take charge of the books, papers and records of the Association. It was known to the Board that Professor W. J. Rivers had been engaged during and since the war in collecting the names of the dead and gathering information in regard to the organization and number of our troops. They sought, therefore, to obtain his valuable assistance in this capacity. But though generously putting all the material he had collected at the disposal of the Association, circumstances prevented his assuming the charge of our records. He consented, however, for the present, to aid the Board in their work.

In a preface to the papers tendered to the Association, Professor Rivers says: "The plan devised for the arrangement of the material collected consists of two parts—First, an introduction containing (1) a chronological account of the raising of troops for State and Confederate service; (2) a brief account of the career of each organization during the war, with an appended grouping together of the dead of each regiment or battalion; (3) statistical tables showing the number killed in battle, the number of those who died of wounds, of disease, or from accident; the number who died between the ages of 15 and 20, 20 and 25, and so on; the number from each district, and a list of

the engagements in which our State troops participated. The second consists of the roll, or an alphabetical list of all who perished, with the district from which each soldier came, his rank, company, regiment, arm of service, date of death, cause and place of death, and age."

He now offers to the Association the work thus far completed by him, viz: The introduction to his collection, containing, as he proposed, a chronological account of the raising of troops for State and Confederate service, in itself a most valuable work, and one of great historical importance; and also sketches prepared by him (from information furnished by the officers) of the careers of the following regiments, to wit: 1st South Carolina Volunteers, (Hagood's,) 2d South Carolina Volunteers, 7th South Carolina Volunteers, 10th South Carolina Volunteers, 13th South Carolina Volunteers, 18th South Carolina Volunteers, 20th South Carolina Volunteers, 22d South Carolina Volunteers, 24th South Carolina Volunteers, Holcombe's Legion, 2d South Carolina Rifles, 5th and 7th South Carolina Cavalry, and 7th South Carolina Battalion, together with a list of the battles in which the troops from this State were engaged, arranged in chronological order, amounting in all to the number of one hundred and eight, not including the general operations of the siege of Petersburg, lasting ten months, and that of Charleston lasting three years.

It appears from the Adjutant-General's Report in Appendix to Journal of 4th Session of the Convention, which is quoted by Professor Rivers, that upon the 30th August, 1862, the State of South Carolina had in the field 41,873 volunteers and 1,100 conscripts, and that it was estimated that the number of men contributed by the State up to that time to the Confederate service exceeded 45,000, besides which she then had in service 8,000 reserves, and that during the last year of the war we had in the field 32 regiments and 3 battalions of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry, and 2 regiments 2 battalions, and 22 batteries of artillery, with 4 regiments of reserves, besides the corps of State Cadets.

This enumeration does not include the officers and men of the general staff, to wit: the Engineer, Ordinance, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, Signal and Medical Corps, of which we have not as yet been able to obtain any estimate.

But the most valuable material offered to the Association by Prof. Rivers, in the opinion of the Board, are the names of the dead collected by him. This roll he had made up from all sources within his reach, newspaper reports, reports of friends, and some official reports. Thus collected they had been put down only in alphabetical order, that is, the names were only collected together by the initial letters, and so in looking for any given name, in many cases hundreds had to be read. Gath.

ered, moreover, from various sources and put down from time to time, it was impossible but that it should happen that some names would be twice or even thrice entered, and this was more likely to happen in the hurry of the official reports, the difficulty of deciphering illegible writing, and through the mistakes of the press, combined with the arbitrary method of spelling names. The same name reported from different sources was often so varied as to make a doubt as to its identity.

The Board, therefore, undertook to have this collection of names re-arranged lexicographically and fairly written out, and engaged a lady, the widow of a Confederate officer, to perform the task. This work has been done and supervised, with the assistance of Professor Rivers, and we herewith present to the Association a Roll of ten thousand South Carolinians who gave their lives to the Southern cause, with an appendix of two thousand more collected from sources not as authentic. The lady who undertook this work agreed to do it for the sum of one hundred dollars, and that amount has been advanced to her by members of this Board. But it is not considered a sufficient remuneration for the labor it has cost. She has been obliged to procure assistance, and the task has occupied the whole summer. The Board think that an inspection of the work will show that the Association is still indebted to the ladies who have performed it, and recommend that the Treasurer be authorized and instructed to pay to them the further sum of twenty-five dollars as soon as in funds.

The Board are well aware that some names are still wanting; they themselves could supply a few omissions, but they have determined to recommend that it be published as it is, in two editions, the first with a preface, inviting corrections and additions, to be submitted to the Board, by the friends of those who fell; the second with the additions and corrections thus made in a better and more permanent form.

The Board have obtained estimates of the cost of publishing this Roll, together with Professor Rivers' history of the raising of troops in this State, in the two editions, and report that Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, of Charleston, offer to publish 1,000 copies of each edition, for $2 50 a copy, to be paid on delivery. If, then, we can obtain 1,000 subscribers at $5 for the two editions, this great memorial of our dead and valuable historical work for our State will be secured.

The Board herewith present printed forms for subscription lists, and feel confident that if the plan is adopted the number of subscribers will soon be found.

While thus securing the remembrance of those who fell, the Board have felt that all who offered their lives were equally entitled to have their names recorded upon the glorious roll of those who fought for our cause.

To this end the President of the Association, in conference with the Board, issued a circular appealing earnestly to all who were in the service to coöperate with the Association in their efforts to take up the work commenced by Professor Rivers, during the war, and to go on with it, to obtain and perfect rolls of companies, the records of regiments, and the history of brigades. (A copy of this Circular is annexed to this Report, marked A.)

In furtherance of this object they prepared a printed form of Rolls, (a copy of which is also annexed and marked B.,) to be issued to the officers last in command of companies or to other suitable persons. These circulars and blanks they proposed to issue through the officers last in command of regiments. To obtain the names and address of such officers, enquiries were addressed to each officer last in command of the brigade of troops, of this State. The names and addresses of officers last in command of the regiments and batteries, not brigaded with South Carolina troops, they ascertained as best they could, and believe they have been successful in most instances; in some, they still need information.

In answer to their inquiries, they have received replies from Generals Hagood, McGowan, Manigault, Bratton, Conner, Capers and Gary, Major Barker furnished the information of the brigade of cavalry last commanded by General Logan, who has removed from the State. From the officer who commanded the brigade of regulars the board have received no reply to their communication. Upon the recommendation of the brigade commanders they sent circulars (see copy appended marked C) to the officers named in the list, hereto annexed marked D, and with each circular a package containing printed forms for rolls, and envelopes with printed address of the Chairman of the Board in which to return the rolls when completed.

The Board could not obtain the addresses of the officers last in command of the regiments, battalions and batteries named in the annexed lists marked E, with sufficient accuracy to issue circulars and forms of rolls, though many of their names are well known. They have received returns, with the rolls of their companies, from the officers named in the list marked F.

As a matter of historical interest, they append to this report a list marked G, of the general officers of this State, and of the regiments, battalions and batteries, as they were ultimately organized, with the names of the commanders, as far as known, to the Board, together with the brigade organization, as they were at the end of the war.

They invite corrections and additions to these lists, if any mistakes or omissions are detected in them. The Board hope, by the next meeting, to be able to report a roll of the field and staff officers of the State. They regret that they have no

information to report in regard to the naval forces of the State, but hope, in another year, to have something in regard to that branch of the service to submit.

The Board did not feel themselves authorized to employ a Librarian until some definite arrangement had been made in regard to the finances of the Association. But they are anxious to have this office filled at once. The correspondence in regard to the rolls now being prepared is large, the custody of the papers a matter of responsibility, and their arrangement a work requiring more time and attention than can be given, but by a person regularly employed to attend to it. They think that for the small salary of $100, they could obtain the services of a competent person to perform these duties. It is of great consequence, too, that the records should be kept in a secure place accessible to all. They think they can effect an arrangement by which such a place of deposit will be found, and this only at the cost of fixing a few shelves and boxes for these books and records.

They submit an estimate (see Appendix H,) of the expenses already incurred by the Board and of the expenses for the next year.

The Board cannot close this report without calling the attention of the Association still more particularly to the patriotic and laborious efforts of Professor Rivers to collect and preserve the material collected by him, as well as to the generous manner in which he has placed the results of his labor at the disposal of this Association.

Professor Rivers, it is true, was engaged by the Legislature of the State in 1864 to undertake this work, but it should be known that he never received one cent for his services during the time he was acting under its authority. His work had indeed but been commenced when the war ended, and his official connection with the matter ceased. The great mass of the material has been collected since the end of the war by his disinterested efforts. The people of the State generally, but particularly those of whose services he has endeavored to preserve the record, owe to him a debt of gratitude. The friends of those whose names, through his exertion, are found upon the glorious roll of South Carolina's martyred dead, should appreciate and gratefully remember the services he has rendered them.

In conclusion, the Board would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the estimate of expenses submitted by the Executive Board be referred to a Special Committee of Three, to devise a plan for raising the amount so reported as necessary to meet the expenses already incurred, and for the expenses of the next year, and report the same to this meeting.

2. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Executive Board the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, ($125,) for the ladies who have re-arranged and engrossed the Roll of the Dead, and also to pay the bill of Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, reported due by the Board, amounting to eighty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents.

3. That the Executive Board be authorized to publish, by subscription, upon the plan reported by them, the Roll of the Dead, prepared by Professor Rivers, as now re-arranged, in two editions, the first edition for corrections and additions, and the second so corrected and added to, in permanent form.

4. That the Executive Board be authorized to purchase, as soon as the Treasurer shall be in sufficient funds, after having paid the amounts already ordered, a complete file of the official reports issued by the War Department of the Confederate States, and such other histories as they may deem it important at once to obtain, and to draw on the Treasurer, when so in funds, therefor, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

5. That the Executive Board be authorized to obtain a place of deposit for the Records and Books of the Association, which is accessible to all, and to expend upon the same a sum of not more than twenty-five dollars ($25) for shelves, etc.

6. That this Association requests all persons having original reports of, or letters describing battles, marches, reconnoisances, sieges, or other papers relating to the operation of the war, to permit the Executive Board to have copies of the same taken for preservation.

7. That this Association appeals to the surviving officers and members of every company that went into the Confederate service from this State, and to the officers of the General Staff, to prepare rolls of their comrades from memory, if there exist no records from which to make them out, and forward the same to the Chairman of the Executive Board.

8. That the thanks of every Confederate soldier of the State of South Carolina, and of the people generally, are due to Professor Rivers for the valuable material he has collected for the history of our State troops, and especially for Roll of the Dead, preserved through his generous and patriotic labors; and this Association of the Survivors of the War tender to him their grateful acknowledgment.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD McCRADY, Jr.
JAMES CONNER.
JAMES McCUTCHEN.
ELLISON CAPERS.
C. IRVINE WALKER.
WM. H. WALLACE.

APPENDIX.

A.

BUREAU OF RECORDS SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, JULY 1, 1870.

To.....

.....

Dear Sir: The State Survivors' Association desires to collect, preserve, and publish the Personal History of the troops furnished by South Carolina to the Confederate service. The Association desires first to publish the names of all entitled to a place upon that glorious roll, and next, as far as possible, the history of each and every one so enrolled.

Taking up the work commenced by Professor Rivers during the war, the Executive Committee propose to go on with it—to obtain and perfect the rolls of companies, the records of regiments and the history of brigades, for immediate publication. Also to collect the rolls of the general and staff departments, to wit: General Officers, adjutant, medical, quartermaster and commissary departments, engineer and signal corps, etc., etc.

The first step in this work is to obtain correct company and staff rolls. Few it may be of the originals remain, but as the companies were each formed in distinct neighborhoods, it is believed that rolls very nearly correct can now be made by the survivors from memory, if they will only seriously undertake the work.

The Executive Committee of the State ask that you will make out from the original rolls, or from memory of your comrades and yourself, rolls of your company or staff department, upon the blank form furnished herewith; and, when completed transmit the same to Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., Chairman Executive Committee State Survivors' Association at Charleston.

I appeal earnestly to all who were in our service to co-operate with the Association in the object it has in view, as it is a matter of great historical importance, and should be one of pride that the name of every man given by our State to the Confederate service should be enrolled and preserved. Several of the Southern States are now preparing similar rolls, and it

will be a subject of emulation among all to ascertain which of them gave most freely to our cause.

If the information now sought by the Association is given generally by those who are able to do so, our State, it is believed will show a record surpassed in honor and brillancy by none other.

Asking the cordial assistance of all who desire to vindicate the honor and to perpetuate the fame of our State,

I am, very respectfully, WADE HAMPTON,
President Survivors' Association S. C.

Prepared for the Survivors' Association of the State of South Carolina. } ROLL of Company..... Regiment..... Brigade, C. S. A.

(1.) NAME.	(2.) When entered service.	(3.) Age when entered service.	(4.) Rank when entered service.	(5.) PROMOTIONS.	(6.) *Expiration of Service.* (6-1.) WHEN.	(6-2.) HOW.	(7.) REMARKS.

ENDORSEMENTS.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

—o—

Date of Militia formation of Company.
Name of Militia formation of Company.
Date of Company being received into State Service.
Date of Company being received into Confederate Service.
Date of Company joining the Regiment.
What Brigade served in.
What Divisions served in.
What Corps served in.
What Armies served in.
BATTLES (General Engagements—NOT SKIRMISHES,) Actually Engaged.

Present, not engaged.

Termination of service—How?
Number of Officers and Men *Survived the War*.....
Number of Officers and Men Killed.....
Number of Officers and Men Died.....
Number of Officers and Men Discharged.....
Number of Officers and Men Deserted .....
Number of Officers and Men Transferred .....

Total Number of Officers and Men in Company from commencement to the end of the War.....

Number of Officers and Men Wounded.....
Give approximately the number of Wounds received by the whole Company.....

Directions for Filling up the Roll.

—o—

Column 1. for the names. Enter the officers first, according to rank; 1st. All who were captains; 2d. All who were first lieutenants, etc., down to corporals—*never, however, repeating the same name.* Arrange the privates alphabetically.

Columns, 2, 3 and 4, for date, age and rank when entered service.

Column 5, for promotions.

Column 6, for expiration of service—in column 6-1, enter date of the same; in column 6-2 the manner of the same; simply write in this column opposite each name, died, killed, deserted, discharged, resigned, transferred or surrendered as each man may have terminated his service.

Column 7, such remarks as may add interest to the history of individuals of the company.

Fill up the *General Information* as *Endorsed* on the Roll.

ROLL OF

Co.....Reg't

.....S. C. V.

.....Brigade.

.....187

I certify that the within Roll is, to the best of my information, correct, having been made from

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Late Com'dg Co......*Reg't*

Please sign the above certificate, filling the last blank with the source of information, whether from a Pay Roll, Roll Book, or from Memory.

C.

BUREAU OF RECORDS SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1870.

Dear Sir: Please direct and send one of the enclosed envelopes to the last commanding officer (or other most suitable person) of each company of your regiment.

You will give us valuable assistance if you will use your best exertions to have these Rolls filled up and returned as directed, at the earliest possible moment.

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD McCRADY, JUNR.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

D.

List of Officers to whom Circulars and forms of Rolls were sent upon recommendation of Brigade Commanders.

1st S. C. V. (Gregg's), Lieut.-Col. A. P. Butler, Edgefield.
1st S. C. V. (Hagood's), Col. James Hagood, Barnwell.
2d S. C. V., Col. William Wallace, Columbia.
4th S. C. V., (Palmetto S. S.), Col. Joseph A. Walker, Spartanburg.
5th S. C. V., Col. Asberry Coward, Yorkville.
6th S. C. V., Col. I. M. White, Fort Mills, York.
7th S. C. V., Col. D. W. Aiken, Cokesbury.
10th and 19th S. C. V., Lieut. Col. C. I. Walker, Charleston.
11th S. C. V., Col. F. H. Gantt, Bamberg.
12th S. C. V., Col. T. F. Clyburne, Lancaster.
13th S. C. V., Col. I. F. Hunt, Charleston.
14th S. C. V., Col. J. N. Brown, Anderson.
15th S. C. V., Col. James McCutchen, Kingstree.
16th S. C. V., Col. James McCullough, Greenville.
17th S. C. V., Col. F. W. McMaster, Columbia.
18th S. C. V., Lieut.-Col. W. B. Allison, Yorkville.
20th S. C. V., Capt. J. D. Wilson, Society Hill.
23d S. C. V., Col. H. L. Benbow, Clarendon.
24th S. C. V., Gen. Ellison Capers, Greenville.
25th S. C. V., Col. C. H. Simonton, Charleston.
26th S. C. V., Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hudson, Bennettsville.
27th S. C. V., Col. Peter C. Gaillard, Charleston.
1st S. C. Rifles, Col. George McD. Miller, Abbeville.
Hampton Legion, Gen. M. W. Gary, Edgefield.
1st S. C. C., Col. J. L. Black, Columbia.
3d S. C. C., Lieut. Thomas H. Colcock, Charleston.
4th S. C. C., Col. Benjamin H. Rutledge, Charleston.
5th S. C. C., Col. Zimmerman Davis, Charleston.
6th S. C. C., Lieut.-Col. L. P. Miller, Georgetown.
7th S. C. C., Col. A. C. Haskell, Columbia.
1st Artillery Regulars, Lieut. S. Cordes Boylston, Adjutant, Charleston.
Lucas' Battalion Artillery, Maj. J. J. Lucas, Society Hill.
Manigault Battalion Artillery, Maj. Edward Manigault, Charleston.
7th Battalion (Enfield) Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Rion, Winnsboro.
4th Battalion Infantry, Capt. Y. J. Pope, Newberry.
Bachman's Battery Artillery, Lieut. James Simons, Jr., Charleston.

McIntosh's Battery Artillery, Capt. Edward McIntosh, Society Hill.

Marion Battery Artillery, Lieut. Robt. Murdoch, Charleston.

Washington Battery Artillery, Capt. Geo. H. Walter, Charleston.

German Battery (A) Artillery, Capt. Fred. Wagener, Charleston.

German Battery (B) Artillery, Capt. Franz Melchers, Charleston.

Waties' Battery Artillery, Capt. John W. Waties, Columbia.

Palmetto Guard Battery Artillery, Maj. G. L. Buist, Charleston.

Macbeth Battery Artillery, Capt. Wm. Munro, Union.

DePass Battery Artillery, Capt. Wm. L. DePass, Camden.

Gist Guard Battery Artillery, Capt. C. E. Chichester, Charleston.

E.

Regiments, Battalions, and Batteries of the Commanders of which the Board could not obtain the addresses with sufficient accuracy to issue Circulars and Rolls.

8th S. C. V., Infantry.
21st S. C. V., Infantry.
2nd S. C. Rifles.
5th Battalion Infantry.
2nd S. C. Cav.
1st Vol. Artillery.
Palmetto Batt. Artillery.
Preston Battery.
Ferguson Battery.
Chesterfield Battery.
Stanley's Battery.
Bonneau's Battery.
Ward's Battery.
Garden's Battery.
Gaillard'sBattery.

F.

List of Officers from whom Returns of Rolls have been Received.

Captain Josiah Cox, Co. F, 1st S. C. V., (Gregg's.)
Major Edward Brailsford, Co. I, 1st S. C. V., (Gregg's.)
Captain James Armstrong, Jr., Co. K, 1st S. C. V., (Gregg's.)
Captain Wm. A. Kelly, Co. L, 1st S. C. V., (Gregg's.)
Captain John D. McConnell, Co. E, 5th S. C. V.
Captain Wm. D. Camp, Co. I, 5th S. C. V.
Captain B. P. Alston, Co. B, 6th S. C. V.
Captain E. Cowan, Co. G, 14th S. C. V.
Captain John Floyd, Co. I, 18th S. C. V.
Captain H. E. L. Peeble, Co. E, 19th S. C. V.
Lieutenant R. H. McCaslain, Co. H, 19th S. C. V.
Colonel S. M. Boykin, Co. A, 20th S. C. V.
Captain W. W. Carrington, Co. G, 23d S. C. V.
Captain J. R. Risher, Co. E, 24th S. C. V.
Captain James L. Sansberry, Co. G, 26th S. C. V.
Lieutenant Hopson Pinckney, Co. H, 3d S. C. Cav.
Captain J. E. Edwards, Co. A, 5th S. C. Cav.
Captain Henry McIver, Co. A, 4th S. C. Cav.
Captain Rich'd Colcock, 4th S. C. Cav.
Lieutenant Guignard Richardson, Co. B, Lucas' Battalion.
Captain Franz Melchers, Co. B, German Artillery.

G.

Roster of General Officers appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, under "An act to provide an Armed Force," passed 17th December, 1861.

Major General M. L. Bonham.
Brigadier Generals P. H. Nelson, T. G. Rhett, Samuel McGowan, A. C. Garlington.

G.—Continued.

Roster of General Officers appointed from South Carolina, P. A. C. S.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS:

1—1 Richard H. Anderson, rank May 31, 1864.
2—2 Stephen D. Lee, rank June 23, 1864.
3—3 Wade Hampton, rank February, 1865.

MAJOR GENERALS:

4—1 Benjamin Huger, rank October 7, 1861.
2 Richard H. Anderson, rank July 14, 1862; promoted Lieutenant General.
3 Stephen D. Lee, rank August 3, 1863; promoted Lieutenant General.
4 Wade Hampton, rank September 3, 1863; promoted Lieutenant General.
5—5 Joseph B. Kershaw, rank May 18, 1864.
6—6 M. C. Butler, rank September 19, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS:

7—1 M. L. Bonham, rank April 13, 1861; resigned, reappointed October 21, 1861.
8—2 Barnard E. Bee, rank June 17, 1861; killed Manassas, July 21, 1861.
3 Richard H. Anderson, rank July 19, 1861; promoted Major General.
9—4 R. S. Ripley, rank August 15, 1861.
10—5 Thomas F. Drayton, rank September 25, 1861.
11—6 N. G. Evans,* rank October 21, 1861.
12—7 James H. Trapier,* rank October 21, 1861.
13—8 Maxcy Gregg, rank December 14, 1861; died of wounds received at Fredricksburg, December 13, 1862.
9 Joseph B. Kershaw, rank February 15, 1862; promoted Major General.
14–10 J. Johnson Pettigrew, rank February 26, 1862; died of wounds received July 14, 1864, near Falling Waters.
15–11 J. B. Villipigue, rank March 18, 1862; died November 9, 1862.

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* Died since the war.

16–12 States R. Gist, rank March 20, 1862; killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
13 Wade Hampton, rank May 23, 1862; promoted Major General.
17–14 Johnson Hagood, rank July 21, 1862.
18–15 M. Jenkins, rank July 22, 1862; killed Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
16 Stephen D. Lee, rank November 6, 1862; promoted Major General.
19–17 Samuel McGowan, rank January 17, 1863.
20–18 Arthur M. Manigault, rank April 26, 1863.
21–19 John S. Preston, rank August, 1863.
20 M. C. Butler, rank September 1, 1863.
22–21 Abner Perrin, rank September 17, 1863; killed Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
23–22 Clement H. Stevens, rank February 1, 1864; killed Atlanta, July, 1864.
24–23 James Chestnut, rank April 23, 1864.
25–24 James Conner, rank May 1, 1864.
26–25 John Bratton, rank May 6, 1864.
27–26 Stephen Elliott, Jr.,* rank May 28, 1864.
28–27 M. W. Gary, rank May 19, 1864.
29–28 John Dunnovant, rank July, 1864; killed Vaughn Road, October 1, 1864.
30–29 William H. Wallace, rank September 20, 1864.
31–30 Ellison Capers, rank November 30, 1864.
32–31 J. D. Kennedy, rank December 22, 1864.
33–32 T. M. Logan, rank February 15, 1865.

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* Died since the war.

G.—Continued.

Roster of General Officers, Natives of South Corolina, Appointed from other States, P. A. C. S.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

1. James Longstreet; date of rank October 9, 1862; appointed from Alabama.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

1. James Longstreet; date of rank October 7, 1861; appointed from Alabama; promoted Lieutenant-General.
2. D. Harvey Hill; date of rank March 26, 1862; appointed from North Carolina.
3. W. H. T. Walker; date of rank May 23, 1863; appointed from Georgia; killed.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

1. W. H. T. Walker; date of rank May 25, 1861; appointed from Georgia; promoted Major-General May 25, 1863.
2. D. Harvey Hill; date of rank July 10, 1861; appointed from North Carolina.
3. A. H. Gladden; date of rank September 30, 1861; appointed from Louisiana; killed at Shiloh.
4. L. T. Wigfall; date of rank October 21, 1861; appointed from Texas.
5. Hamilton R. Bee; date of rank March 4, 1862; appointed from Texas.
6. E. M. Law; date of rank October 3, 1862; appointed from Alabama.
7. Z. C. Deas; date of rank December 13, 1862; appointed from Alabama.
8. James Canty; date of rank January 8, 1863; appointed from Alabama.
9. Samuel W. Ferguson; date of rank July 28, 1863; appointed from Mississippi.

G.—Continued.

Organizations of South Carolina Troops Confederate States Army with Colonels of Regiments and Commanders of Battalions and Batteries.

INFANTRY.

1. Regiment, 1st S. C. V., (Gregg's,) Colonels Maxcy Gregg, D. H. Hamilton, C. W. McCreary.
2. Regiment, 1st S. C. V., (Hagood's,) Colonels Johnson Hagood, T. J. Glover, Kirkpatrick Jas. Hagood.
3. Regiment, 2nd S. C. V., Colonels J. B. Kershaw, J. D. Kennedy, Wm. Wallace.
4. Regiment, 3rd S. C. V., Colonels J. H. Williams, J. D. Nance.
5. Regiment, 4th S. C. V., Colonel J. E. B. Sloan,
6. Regiment, 5th S. C. V., Colonels M. Jenkins, Asberry Coward.
7. Regiment, 6th S. C. V., Colonels Jas. H. Rion, John Bratton.
8. Regiment, 7th S. C. V., Colonels T. G. Bacon, D. Wyatt Aiken.
9. Regiment, 8th S. C. V., Colonels E. B. Cash, J. W. Hennegan.
10. Regiment, 9th S. C. V., Colonel J. D. Blanding.
11. Regiment, 10th S. C. V., Colonels A. M. Manigault, J. F. Pressley.
12. Regiment, 11th S. C. V., Colonels Wm. C. Heyward, F. H. Gantt.
13. Regiment, 12th S. C. V., Colonels R. G. M. Dunnovant, Dixon Barnes, Cad. Jones, J. L. Miller, Edwin L. Bookler.
14. Regiment, 13th S. C. V., Colonels O. E. Edwards, B. T. Brockman, I. F. Hunt.
15. Regiment, 14th S. C. V., Colonels James Jones, Saml. McGowan, Abner Perrin, J. N. Brown.
16. Regiment, 15th S. C. V., Colonels W. D. DeSaussure, Joseph F. Gist, Jas. W. McCutchen,
17. Regiment, 16th S. C. V., Colonels C. J. Elford, Jas. McCullough.
18. Regiment, 17th S. C. V., Colonels J. H. Means, F. W. McMaster.
19. Regiment, 18th S. C. V., Colonels J. M. Gadberry, W. H. Wallace.
20. Regiment, 19th S. C. V., Colonels W. C. Moraigne, A. H. Lythgoe, T. P. Shaw.
21. Regiment, 20th S. C. V., Colonels L. M. Keitt, S. M. Boykin.
22. Regiment, 21st S. C. V., Colonel R. F. Graham.

23. Regiment, 22d S. C. V., Colonels Joseph Abney, S. D. Goodlett, O. M. Dantzler, D. Fleming, G. W. Burt.
24 Regiment, 23d S. C. V., Colonels L. M. Hatch, H. L. Benbow.
25. Regiment, 24th S. C. V., Colonels C. H. Stevens, Ellison Capers, B. Burgh Smith.
26. Regiment, 25th S. C. V., Colonel C. H. Simonton.
27. Regiment, 26th S. C. V., Colonel Smith.
28. Regiment, 27th S. C. V., Colonel Peter C. Gaillard.
29. Regiment, 1st Regulars, Colonels R. H. Anderson, John Dunnovant, Wm. Bulter.
30. Regiment, 1st Rifles, (Orr's,) Colonels J. L. Orr, J. W. Marshall, Jas. M Perrin, F. E. Harrison, G. W. D. Miller.
31. Regiment, 2d Rifles, Colonels J. V. Moore, R. E. Bowen.
32. Regiment, Hampton Legion,* Colonels Wade Hampton, M. W. Gary, T. M. Logan.
33. Regiment, Holcombe Legion, Colonels P. F. Stevens, W. P. Shingler, — Crawley.
34. Regiment, Palmetto Sharp Shooters, Colonels M. Jenkins, Joseph A. Walker.

Battalion, 3d, (James,) Lieutenant-Colonels Geo. S. James, W. G. Rice.

Battalion, 7th, (Endfield,) Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Nelson.

CAVALRY.

Regiment, 1st S. C. C., Colonel J. L. Black.
Regiment, 2d S. C. C., Colonels M. C. Butler, Thos. J. Lipscomb.
Regiment, 3d S. C. C., Colonel C. J. Colcock.
Regiment, 4th S. C. C., Colonel B. H. Rutledge.
Regiment, 5th S. C. C., Colonels Saml. W. Ferguson, John Dunnovant.
Regiment, 6th S. C. C., Colonel H. K. Aiken.
Regiment, 7th S. C. C., Colonel A. C. Haskell.

ARTILLERY.

Regiment, 1st Regulars, Colonels Ransom D. Calhoun, A. Rhett.
Regiment, 2d Volunteers, Colonel Thos. L. Lamar.
Battalion, Lucas, Major J. J. Lucas.
Battalion, Palmetto, Major E. B. White.
Battalion, Manigault, Majors Edwd. Manigault, S. D. Byrd.
Battalion, Palmetto Guards, Major G. L. Buist.
Battery, Washington, Captains S. D. Lee, J. F. Hart, — Halsey.

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* Afterwards Mounted.

Battery German, (Bachman's,) Captain W. K. Bachman.
Battery, German, A, Captain Fred. Wagener.
Battery, German, B, Captain Franz Melchers.
Battery, Regulars, Captain W. C. Preston, Junr.
Battery, McIntosh, Captains D. G. McIntosh, E. B. Brunson, Edw. McIntosh.
Battery, Marion, Captain Edw. L. Parker.
Battery, Lafayette, Captain J. T. Kanapaux.
Battery, Washington, S. C., Captain Geo. H. Walter.
Battery, Chesterfield, Captain — Coit.
Battery, Macbeth, Captains R. Boyce, Wm. Munro.
Battery, Wagner, Captain C. E. Kanapaux.
Battery, Ferguson, Captain T. Ferguson.
Battery, Waties, Captain J. W. Waties.
Battery, Beaufort, Captain Stephen Elliott.
Battery, Gist Guard, Captain C. E. Chichester.
Battery, Alston, Captain Chas. Alston.
Battery, Matthew, Captain Bonneau.
Battery, Ward, Captain Josiah Ward.
Battery, Garden, Captain Hugh Garden.
Battery, Stanley, Captain Stanley.
Battery, Gaillard, Captain Gaillard.

G.—Continued.

Brigade Organization South Carolina Troops.

Bonham's, Kershaw's, Conner's.	Anderson's, Jenkins', Bratton's.	Gregg's, McGowan's
2d S. C. Volunteers.	1st S. C. Volunteers.—(Hagood's.)	1st S. C. Volunteers.—(Gregg's.)
3d S. C. Volunteers.	5th S. C. Volunteers.	12th S. C. Volunteers.
7th S. C. Volunteers.	6th S. C. Volunteers.	13th S. C Volunteers.
8th S. C. Volunteers.	2d S. C. Rifles.	14th S. C. Volunteers.
15th S. C. Volunteers.	Palmetto Sharpshooters.	1st S. C. Rifles.
20th S. C. Volunteers.		
3d, 7th (James) Battalion.		
Evan's, Walker's, Elliott's, Wallace's.	**Hagood's.**	**Gist's, Caper's.**
17th S. C. Volunteers.	11th S. C. Volunteers.	16th S. C. Volunteers.
18th S. C. Volunteers.	21st S. C. Volunteers.	24th S. C. Volunteers and Georgia Regiments.
22d S. C. Volunteers.	25th S. C. Volunteers.	
23d S. C. Volunteers.	27th S. C. Volunteers.	
26th S. C. Volunteers.	7th (Enfield's) Battalion.	
Holcombe Legion.		
Manigault's.	**Hampton's, Bulter's, Logan's.**	**Regular.**
10th S. C. Volunteers.	1st S. C. Cavalry.	1st Artillery.
19th S. C. Volunteers and Alabama Regiment.	2d S. C. Cavalry.	2d Infantry.
	4th S. C. Cavalry.	Lucas Battalion.
Gary's.	5th S. C. Cavalry.	
Hampton Legion.	6th S. C. Cavalry.	
7th S. C. Cavalry.		

Memorandum.—The 4th and 9th S. C. V. were disbanded at the expiration of the 12 months for which they were enlisted. The 3d S. C. Cavalry was not brigaded with S. C. troops.

H.

ESTIMATES.

Expenses Already Incurred.

Rearranging and engrossing Roll of Dead	$100 00	
Additional compensation recommended	25 00	
Stationers and printing bill	83 79	
		$208 79

Expenses of Ensuing Year.

Librarian	$100 00	
Hall	25 00	
Stationery and printing—to include proceedings of meeting	100 00	
Postage	10 00	
Purchasing official reports, etc.	125 00	
Contingent expenses	31 21	
		391 31
		$600 00

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING IN COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1870,

BY

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN S. PRESTON.

"It has been said that History has no record of the Life of Leonidas, the Spartan, but that its brightest pages glow with his death. His Epitaph is his history."

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 12th, 1870.

General John S. Preston:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have the honor to deliver to you the resolutions* adopted as expressive of the grateful appreciation and the hearty approval felt by the Survivors' Association on the hearing of the address delivered by you before your fellow-associates on the 10th inst.

I have the honor to be,
With respect and regard,
Your obedient servant,
A. C. HASKELL, *Secretary*

COLUMBIA, November 12th, 1870.

Colonel A. C. Haskell, Secretary:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I receive with emotions of the profoundest gratitude the resolutions adopted by the Survivors' Association, expressing their hearty approval of the address I delivered under their order. I endeavored to speak as I knew the survi-

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*See resolutions of Col. Shannon in proceedings 1870.

vors of our glorious struggle for liberty felt—to utter their feelings. If I have done so, I am content, under God's providence, to wear out the chances of life in the faith of our lost cause, and in the hope for its redemption. The survivors of Sidney Johnston, Leonidas Polk, Stonewall Jackson, Robert Lee, and our brothers, can never falter in the faith for which they died.

I will place the address in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN S. PRESTON.

ADDRESS.

I have seen it quoted in history, that long ages ago, the Alpine forests were fired by the Barbarians, and from the deep fissures burned into the earth, there flowed streams of pure silver which enriched all the plains of Italy.

Patriotism is that virtue which crowns with laurel the living brow and embalms, in the most fragrant spices, the memory of the dead.

Gentlemen of the Survivors' Association of South Carolina, Comrades of the Armies of the Confederacy :

I propose to recite to you some of the nearest causes of that war, of which our dead brothers are the justified heroes and we are the survivors.

I will then endeavour to relate in very general terms some of the incidents of that marvellous war, familiar perhaps to most of us, in which the patriotism of our brothers was so displayed as to entitle their memories to be embalmed in honour, and us to a just pride in sharing that honour. The first is intended to show with what absolute justification we engaged in an unequal and fatal war; and the second to show with what wonderful strength a people will struggle for Right, and Truth and Liberty, and what mighty valour devoted patriotism will display in that struggle. I must then tell you of a people fatally subdued, with a lost country, lost liberty, dwelling in dreary despair beneath a cruel, remorseless and vulgar despotism.

My narrative must be very simple and brief too, for our theme is too grand, too solemn, too sorrowful for mere swelling sounds. No polished forms are needed to commend it to our hearts. It is a tale full of woe and very pitiful. I will seek, therefore, only to trace the succession of events, not to record them, but to call up the undying memories of those incidents which have gilded, with unfading lustre, the names and deeds of our dead brothers.

What duties, what obligations devolve on us as the survivors of those events, which took from us our brothers lives, and our liberties are easily deducible from the simplest narrative, and from those things we daily see all around us. From the circumstances which attended the attainment and gradual development of our liberties are derived the most potent arguments for their defence against aggression, and from those which marked their rapid destruction are deduced the highest demands on us to seek

their resumption, and thus to rend the black vail of despair which overhangs us.

This occasion suggests the theme. It is a formal meeting of the Survivors' Association of South Carolina, five years after the war, to perform solemn rites in memory of our dead, and to show the world and transmit to posterity our faith in their justification.

I pray you, brother soldiers, go patiently with me for an hour while with my feeble light I try to conduct you through some wonderful manifestations of virtue in a people, who always crowned success with gratitude to God and mercy to man, and gilded defeat with humble faith and heroic fortitude, who knowing no mode of concession in a struggle for Truth could only be starved and slaughtered into a submission, revolting to every sentiment of their nature.

In the movements of human society, no single cause is sufficient for revolutionary results. The causes of our war with the people of New England and their allies, were various; some manifest from the beginning of our unnatural Union with them, others more recondite but not less potential. Chief among the latter may be placed the antagonistic genius of the Northern and Southern people; more diverse than the Dacian and the Roman, or the Teuton and the Celt, far more diverse than the people of Prussia and France. This antagonism had engrossed the whole social nature and habitudes of the two people, growing out of the different circumstances which marked their origin on this Continent, and the different physical moral and domestic influences which have controlled them for over two centuries. It is a very frequent result in man's history. Indeed, perhaps, most of the vicissitudes of nations may be traced directly to this source, so potential at times as to overlay all the influences of common origin and territorial contiguity. We have only to refer to the near examples of the Rhine, the Alps, the Straits of Dover, even the Irish Channel, as keeping peoples as distinct as half a sphere. It is a truth we should never forget that this cause is of sufficient magnitude to demand that the political and civil institutions of these two people can never coalesce in amity, except by the absolute submission of one to the other. Bondage and privilege, or at least some form of civil pupillage seems almost an imperative law in national life. Governments to be free, must be strong, —if that be not a paradox—and must have an outlet, a safety-valve for the escape of tyranny, for tyranny is the lust of power, or they will become oppressive, or die of self-pollution. It is a subtle problem, but often solved by the logic of history. To keep New England in the form of freedom, she has chosen, the South must be enthralled to gratify the lust of avarice and the lust of power. The instinct of this necessity culminated in

the tremendous war, from which we survive to pay the tribute which the sea-monster demands. Minor discrepancies may be overcome or removed by the power even of forced association. Your agricultural societies may bring grasses and shrubs which will grow and flourish here, but the live oak and the palmetto admit no foreign graff and demand their own soil. You cannot transplant them to the inhospitable regions of the North. It was the unacknowledged, but prevailing existence of this fundamental antagonism which carried Sherman's torches over the land, and keeps Grant's bayonnettes in Richmond and Columbia, and makes the agent of force and fraud the only umpire which can sit in judgment between the people of the North and the people of the South. Remove that and we would be freed in an hour. This, then, is of itself a sufficient cause for that war, which has brought us to the woeful plight of chain-bound subjects.

Second, The disagreement of these two people concerning the form and terms of the common government prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, was an ample cause of war. In regard to the operation and administration of that Constitution, Patrick Henry, as the representative of the people of the South, manifested a degree of analytic and prophetic statesmanship, never excelled since the institution of the Roman Empire. That was a wonderful analysis, when amid the tumultuous, enthusiastic and almost frantic roar for its adoption, he said calmly and sternly, "when this instrument confers power its language is clear, unequivocal and terribly explicit; but when it speaks of rights and privileges, there is an ambiguity, a fatal ambiguity." We in our own persons, and by the graves of our brothers, have proved that this Constitution was but a shrewd and ingenious and elaborate device to give power at the expense of liberty; an ambiguity, a fatal ambiguity. Mr. Henry assumed that this device—which hoodwinked and deluded the noblest band of patriotic statesmen who ever struggled for true liberty—changed fundamentally all the relations of the States, destroyed their sovereignty, and made a solid Empire. This, he proclaimed, must be the result, notwithstanding all the arguments, all the protestations, all the faith of the greatest living statesman, in his own words:

"Despite an erring world."

Southern people believe the Constitution to be what Henry and all Southern people wished it to be—a perfect guarantee of the segregate sovereignty of the States. But Henry and George Mason instinctively detected the features which have caused the lamentable results of our day; and Randolph, of Roanoke said, "I saw the Constitution in its chrysalis state, and saw what Washington did not see, and only Patrick Henry and

George Mason saw—the fatal poison which lurked under its wings." It was the essence of this poison falling from the lips of Webster, when he uttered the paltry phrase of "Union and Liberty," instead of the God-like words, "Liberty and Independence."

I venture to believe, that if in 1790 we had begun to fight against that instrument, instead of in 1860 to fight under it, we would sooner have brought the contest to a happier end, and that, instead of this day standing here in chains, weeping over our dead brothers, we would be dictating the destinies of this continent. Still I do not doubt but that our construction was the one of truth, and that of the North altogether forced, unnatural, and illogical. It was the nationality of the people of America against the sovereignty of the people of the States, and the decision of the question involved the whole system of civilism in all its relations and ramifications, and was, therefore, ample cause for war and separation, and did completely justify our recourse to that alternative when it was forced upon us.

Third, The world has been wickedly taught, and foolishly believes, that we resorted to war solely to preserve our institution of African slavery. Suppose that to have been the only cause of our resistance. I assert that we had in it the amplest justification, in necessity, in public policy and economy, and in the best attributes of civilization as ascertained by experience and enjoyment. Public necessity and policy justified it because our whole system of civil and social organism was based on this form of slavery; and, therefore, the slightest regard to the true principles of liberty and self-government would have left its control exclusively with us. But besides this, there were thousands of millions of material wealth indissolubly involved in the maintenance of slavery, the destruction of which it was apprehended, and is now proved, would destroy the whole economical condition of our country. And to this sufficient fact were conjoined public morality and progressive power and civilization, in the further fact, that notwithstanding sixty years of inexorable opposition to, and fanatic phrenzy against slavery, robbing its products by fraud and force, no part of Christendom, where agriculture was the natural and main industry, did advance with such rapidity and firmness, in every department of social development, as in the States and with the people where slavery existed. Beyond all cavilling of logic or morals, African slavery was the basis of the material and social superiority of the Southern people on this continent. It gave its hundreds of millions of dollars to the commerce of the world; it gave its millions of pagans to Christianity. It cleared forests, and built churches, and gave culture, refinement, and religion to the wilderness. Pure religion, refined morals, affluent wealth charitably used, happiness and contentment were growing over the

land, and made the South so strong and so fair as to tempt the avarice and madden the envy of our natural enemies, and they rose and girded their swords, and slew our brothers, and took away our governments which made us free, and our slaves which made us rich, and burned our houses, in which we were happy, and burned our churches in which we meekly and gratefully worshipped the true God, and changed all our Eden to the hell which swarms around us. And to prevent this, were we not justified in resistance and war?

And thus the war began, for I need not weary you with detailing any more of the scores of causes which led to it. Thus the war began. On one side a people fighting for the rights their fathers gave them, for self-government, for a glorious liberty, for a fair and beautiful land, for a happy and virtuous prosperity; a people who sought only to be let alone, and to worship their God in the name of Jesus Christ. On the other side, a people restless and turbulent with the passions of avarice and fanaticism, discontented with true liberty, impatient of Christ's humble faith, eager and strong in material power, but without one elevating principle of patriotism, of public or personal morality.

On the field of Manassas these diverse, antagonistic people first met in hostile array, and a countless horde of fanatic plunderers fled like sheep before the instinctive prowess of the patriot soldier defending the land, the homes and altars of his fathers, and whose only spell-word was liberty! but not before their villain and cowardly arms had written in blood more than one bright name on the dead-roll of our Association. Thus, then, in brief, began the general war; and I dare, solemnly, submit to a posterty freed from the interests of the hour; I dare, humbly, to submit to that God of Right, in whose presence the spirits of our dead brothers now stand, and say: "Father are they not justified of Thee." Yes, before the earth, before the Heavens, our dead brothers live the justified martyrs of Liberty and of Truth.

But long before the general struggle began, the soldiery of which we are the remnant had made their names immortal, for while Time's inexorable wave is continually washing away the proudest trophies of human strength and art, so long as the pulse of the sea beats on the shores of this New World, so long will oblivion fail to know the "Ruins of Fort Sumter," the first prize of Carolina's heroism, the last shelter of Carolina's liberty.

And the day will come when every ship, from every land, which sails on the sea towards the shores of Carolina, will trail its flag and toll its bell, and men of every nation will stand uncovered as they pass the Ruins of Fort Sumter:

" Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array;
And soon, oh Goddess, may we be,
Forever more with them—or Thee!"

When one daughter of Erectheus, King of Athens, was condemned by the Oracles to be sacrificed for her country, all her sisters voluntarily joined her in the sacrifice. South Carolina was the chosen one for our sacrifice, because her heart had been purest and her robes whitest; but the first fillet had not been woven for her brow, before every Southern sister was by her side arrayed like herself.

Brother Soldiers, I have told you that I would endeavour to group and relate some of the incidents of that war in which the virtue and valour of our dead was so displayed as to entitle them to the honours we offer, and warrant us in rendering those honours. The cataclysm of blood, and the stifling misery of our slavery had confused my memory. I had lost place and time, and lived only in dazy mourning. I appealed to our gallant and devoted Secretary for the record. It was my purpose from it to try to narrative some of the great deeds of the living and the dead, and thereby wake the proud memory or woo the silent tear, to try to count from the record the countless numbers, who in the beginning rushed into the battle for liberty, and then to tell the meagre list of the bleeding remnant, who in the end survive to wear the chains of tyranny, to show how, always in the front, on every field our brothers blood hallowed the earth, from Gettysburg to Galveston. But why read over the 60,000 names which blazon the South Carolina roll of honour, or tell of the hundreds of battlefields, red with the blood of her martyrs. We all know them, our little children lisp them. Did not your grey haired father fall in front of you at Mannassas. Did not your brother sink beside you at Petersburg. Did not your beautiful boy fall at your feet weltering in his rich young blood on some field of Virginia, or Carolina, or Georgia. Did you not see the blazing home of your father's, hear your mother's wail and your fair sister's maddened shriek. Oh God! my countrymen I dare not call you, with your still bleeding hearts and seared eyes, to gaze back on those most bloody and unnatural days. Go to your graveyards and weep in silence; go to your desolate homes, and mourn in secret; go to the House of God, and pray for His mercy to your torn hearts, and for His redemption of your lost country. Count, then, every name in South Carolina from sixteen to sixty years of age, and you have not yet all her muster roll. Write down every battlefield and you have the record of her heroism; tell every story of noble daring and devoted fortitude, and you re-

peat the names of her sons; but every little child can read the list and tell the sum of the roll of the survivors. See then the soldiers of Carolina, first at Sumter and Manassas, and her 2,000 out of 10,000 at Appomattox. I am astounded at this record. I cannot select for rhetorical grouping, were I to do so, every soldier here, would create another picture of other events of equal blazon. Where I to tell of Gregg's First, they would think of twenty regiments of equal valour. Were I to tell of clubbing muskets over the breastworks of Spotsylvania they would think of forty fields as stern and bloody. The effort is vain. We need not books, or monuments, or swelling words; it is here, here in our heart of hearts, and written in blood in the still unfolded scroll of a God of Truth and Right.

Let us then pass by the mere narrative of those glorious but sorrowful events of which we are the survivors, and glance for a moment at that living but unhealthy world, in which, crawling between heaven and earth, we are not allowed to dwell as voluntary actors, or to escape the malaria of the filth which has flooded the land. But, my countrymen, while we look at it, let us not drag down our own bright traditions into that filth and mire which is suffocating us. Lay them up in the temples and holy places; keep them there, for there is not left on earth one key for their just interpretation. Why, what living meaning to us now have the names of Washington, Jefferson and Henry; of Madison, Calhoun and Lowndes; of McDuffie, Cheves and Hayne; Eutaw, Cowpens, Yorktown; of Fort Sumter, Manassas, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Fredricksburg or Appomattox; of all our dead; while we, living, are clamoring piteously for an enslaved existence; the right to breathe; at the mercy of our slaves, and their ruffian and revolting associates. Here we stand to-night, in a temple dedicated to the God of Truth, from whose organ came the first hymns that ushered our struggle for liberty, whining our paltry murmurs; while, if I but pause a second, you can hear our master's shout of triumph ringing through the streets. It does seem to me that in this shameful and infamous life of ours it is an added infamy, if not a blasphemy, to call ourselves Carolinians. Carolinians! the slavish sires of hereditary bondsmen. "*Neque noctem aurora secuta est!*"

A Pagan robber said to a Christian king: "My comrades and I believe only in our swords; it is our only religion, and according to our faith it is all that is necessary." This is the practical application of that devilish phrase our conquerors have dogmatised for our faith, and under the decrees of which we are breathing in this latter world, the divine right of numbers, "the arbitrament of the sword." The true explication of which phrase is, that being overwhelmed in war, we must adopt not only the forms but the faith of our conquerors.

For more than seventy years we refrained from resorting to the sword, as a remedy for the tremendous error of our fathers in binding us to an unnatural and hateful union with an antagonistic and repulsive people; and when at length that people drove us to its use in repelling actual hostile invasion, it resulted in that sad failure to defend ourselves and our country, which leaves us the survivors, and the living victims. No act of ours selected the arbitrament, and no concession of ours consented to its decree. Our enemies chose the tribunal and sent their Scythian hordes to enforce the "dogma of the sword." We stood avowedly on self-defence, fighting against the assault of ten times our numbers, and the sympathies and supplies of the world, until we were starved and slaughtered into submission. Even then we made no concession of principle, but exhausted Nature refused us strength to raise an arm or utter a protest; we surrendered no army of 200,000 equipped soldiers at Sedan, but at Appomattox, a starving skeleton, with scarce blood enough left to stain the swords of our conquerors; our surrender was not to New England but to Death.

Now, in the name of truth or even of a decent logic, what principle of faith could be thus settled? It is a logical absurdity and a moral infamy to assert that we have adopted a new faith by reason of the "arbitrament of the sword." We live under constraint, under subjection, under subjugation; we live under the cord that binds, and the lash that moves us; we are slaves. Treason to every tradition we have laid up in our holy places; treason to every grave in which the ashes we survive is mouldering; treason to every prayer uttered by our brothers as their life-blood gurgled out on the field of their glory; treason to our outraged women and their fatherless children; treason to God's holiest name of truth may make us "accept the situation" as the arbitrament of the sword. But, if we take that declaration, as we must take it, that our brothers did not die for the truth, we utter the foulest lie with which men ever stigmatised themselves, their fathers or their brethren. The world we live in is not the world of our choice, or the decree of any tribunal which faith and justice declare legitimate. It is a world of fraud, of force, and of subjugation; else, all our past and this Association is a mockery, and this day's solemn rites are filthy lies. The logic is as strong as the fact, that we never have given and never can give our assent to the decree which has been rendered; and here, kneeling by the graves of our brothers, our sacred duty is, to enter our solemn appeal to the supreme God of Truth, and leave the judgment to no earthly tribunal.

Pardon me, comrades, for saying a few more words on this topic. It is a very grave, a very solemn one. We have been much deluded by this vile phrase—the arbitrament of the

sword. It has satisfied the easy-going consciences of some we thought among our best, and it has bewildered many honest and truthful minds.

I think I have shown you we were justified in resorting to war; that it was prosecuted faithfully and heroically, and the world and our enemies have conceded that we fought on our consciences, and were not traitors. But I will not detain you with mere casuistical argumentation. One or two scenes which have been enacted at remote intervals since our conquest was completed, will suffice to maintain my assumption—that we are the subjects of force and not the proselytes of faith.

After our armies were surrendered or captured, the people ruling the United States Government offered a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the capture of our Chief, Jefferson Davis. The world cried shame!—but the generic distinction between man and beast is, that the beast is incapable of shame—and the people and the soldiers of New England started in eager pursuit of the Confederate Chieftain, hot for the blood-money. He was seized and dragged to their strongest fortress, chained like a felon, and thrust down below the sea level, in a double-tiled dungeon, this feeble old man, the prize of New England's prowess, the prisoner of the sword of the great American Republic! They set to guard him legions of soldiers and squadrons of war ships; and all the men, and women and children of New England howled around his cage for a lap at the few drops of blood still creeping feebly through his heart.

The next scene in this strange drama is this same old man in the felon's dock at Richmond, before New England's Chief Judge, and his satellites, and mighty men, learned in their laws, to tell of his treasons, of rebellion, and insurrection, and violated constitutions, and all the jargon of insolent and cowardly triumph. But even Jeffrey and his hangmen shrank from touching his faith, for it abided in the impregnable law of truth. Their Congress then tried it, but sat silent under the poor shadow of shame that was left to them. But their people must have blood, and they set devils, outcast from the South, to glut their thirst in hellish orgies over a foreign subaltern and a poor, pitiful, half-crazy woman. Before the Christian world they dare not touch one hair of him who stood clothed in the robes of the Confederate faith—that faith which has made his name illustrious over the earth, and to all coming ages. Does the world give its applause to the faith which fails in a dungeon's vault, or to the culprit in the felon's dock?

One other scene to show what we and the world think of this arbitrament of the sword.

Within a little month (even as I was thinking of the meeting of this Survivors' Association) the news came to Richmond that

General Lee was dead. In two hours all Christendom was shocked with the sound that the most illustrious man of the earth was dead; that the hero, the patriot, and the Christian who illustrated the age, was dead, and the earth left vacant of its greatest greatness; the most majestic master of men, the purest patriot, the humblest follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, had joined in the royal fellowship of death with Stonewall Jackson and our brothers! Why was the earth draped in mourning, and solemn bells tolled responsive around its circle? What made Robert Lee the prime man of the age in which he lived, and the most mourned of all its dead? Why is the grave of Lee richer in reverence than the jewelled tombs of kings? Why are the struggling nations, from the Thracian Bosphorus to the Pacific Ocean, preparing to pass, in endless procession, those tombs which mark with like glory the triumph of Washington and the failure of Lee? Did the arbitrament of the sword decide at Appomatox that the grave in God's house at Lexington was to be filled with the bones of a traitor and felon? If that be so, instead of being in that holy place to have the homage of a mourning world, send Sherman, and Hunter, and Sheridan to dig up Lee's bones, and scatter them, like a beast's, in the wilderness. If that be so, General, why do you not order us here to-night—the survivors of Lee's peers—to form ranks, march out of this holy church, fling out the banner of New England, and, with penitential tears, and Grant's myrmidons lashing our lagging steps, go to yonder burying-place, and, with these hands, unearth the dust from the graves our maidens have strewed with white flowers, and scatter it on the waters which will waft it to oblivion, beyond the shadow of the "Ruins of Fort Sumter?"

No, no, the sword is not the arbiter of man's faith, but the instrument of his unnatural rage, which, in all time, has swept from the earth the monuments of truth and virtue. Where, to-day, are all the free and struggling nations? Egypt, Israel, Greece, Rome—all, all mangled by the sword, and cast, in lifeless fragments, on the waves of time. But, from that truth, which to-day mourns and weeps over this stricken land, the sword shrinks and cowers as the demon from the cross. It may cleave the altars of Liberty, and sunder the constitutions and life of nations, but it has no steel hard or keen enough to cut from our hearts the faith in which our brothers died and we survive. Oh, if there be any here to-day, the baseless fabric of whose faith has been dissolved by the blood of his brothers, "before whose new-entranced gaze Cæsar now wears the purpled honors, and shakes the purse of glittering gold;" who, beneath the pitiless contempt of his masters, spreads his greedy palm to catch the rotting garbage which the conqueror, in disdain, tosses from his triumphant chariot, at once, at once

"Let him go hence, and, with his cap in hand,
Like a base pander, hold the chamber door,
Whilst by a slave
His fairest daughter is contaminate!"

And never let good men tell his story to their children:

"Enough—no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul till from itself it fell!
Yes, self-abasement paved the way,
To villains' bonds and despot sway!"

But this cannot be for us while we are thus banded to perpetuate the memory of our brothers, cemented by the blood of the martyrs of that august cause, consecrated in our hearts to more than human sacredness and majesty. We stand here with chained hands, and muscles strained to bursting, beneath our burden, and hearts weeping blood as we gaze at the still smouldering ashes of our superb and beautiful land; but when we look in upon our free souls, we know that our faith in that cause is as immortal as the justified spirits of our comrades, now pleading for it in the very presence of a God of Truth and Right.

It is difficult to suggest, and almost impossible to define, what duties may lay upon an enslaved people, whose liberty is judged by other men's consciences, and whose food is the meat offered to other men's idols, from whom every attribute of volition is forcibly withheld, and upon whom every function of life which is repulsive to their habitudes is violently thrust by relentless and persistent masters. Even if we dared, with fretful audacity, we cannot truthfully assert, for one moment, that we are not a subdued people, without one right of free-will action left to us. The grim mockeries which are flung at us, as a jailor tosses a blanket to a culprit who is to be hanged to-morrow, serve only to assure and clinch our debasement. Our conqueror claims and exercises all the powers of conquest—the powers—for conquest has no rights. Mahomet, Cortes and New England may call them rights, but it is only a brutal fiction. We wear the livery of our master, who forces us to forge the chains with which he binds our hands, to clamp them by our own acts, and then to kiss them in token of reverence and submission. And we do this hourly. We do it in every act of citizenship we pretend to perform. He clutches us by the throat, and crushes us down on our knees before his idols. Is, then, obedience to him the first duty of the Confederate survivor? Merciful God! that we—we, born freemen—should be sunk so low as to outrage humanity by asking the question. I pray you, brother soldiers, do not spit at me for uttering the thought. It is an old man's hopelessless. No, by Heaven, we owe them no gratitude but to curse them; we owe them no

obedience, but to raise our manacled hands and dash out their brains. We may dream we are honest when we swear allegiance to them, but that is a wicked phantasm. We may recur to old traditions of a bastard brotherhood, or listen to the delusions of hope, but the law is inexorable over our souls. We cannot of our free will enact the lie of obedience to New England. It is only by the goad of the bayonet, and the scourge of the lash, that we now or ever can perform that duty.

It seems to me, then, that our first active duty as members of this Association is to gather and preserve the records, which tell the virtue and the glory of our dead brothers, and, as early as practicable, have them arranged for transmitting that bright story to posterity. There be often in the world's history names which have outlived the good they have done, and there have been myriads whose good deeds have outlived their names. It is these labourers in God's fields whose harvest our children's children must reap. We will all perish before it ripens, but in His good time, they will garner it up. Now, the part South Carolina acted in the tremendous drama, presents a spectacle rarely equalled in the world's history, and should at once be grouped for the contemplation, and the instruction of the descendants of those, who where her actors. The world too must be truthfully told what we did and what we suffered. It is a tale of woe, but wonderfully glorious. Surely we have among us those whose pens can fitly record the deeds their swords so valiantly aided to perform. Before we all pass away, even while we are yet bondsmen, let us try to rescue our brothers fame from the lies of those, who, to hide their own shame, seek to render us infamous. This is our first and most sacred duty, it is all we can do for the dead, and it is enough, for it gives to them the full reward of the hero and the patriot; the applause, the gratitude and the veneration of posterity.

Our first duty to ourselves and all our living is to devote every energy of our being to rèdeem the desolations of our precious old State, this dear, dear Carolina, now hemmed, and harrowed, and polluted, foul vermin breeding in her heart, and obscene beasts gnawing at her already whitened bones. Need I say to her sons, that in doing this, we must preserve untarnished our personal honour; and keep ourselves unspotted from the leprosy which is flowing around us. Another duty we have, or rather a part of that I have indicated, is to join with and encourage the hopeful spirit which dictates these Industrial Exhibitions, for they are distinct evidences of a progressive determination to regain material strength for that contest, which can never cease until we are again free.

It is true our masters may reap where we have strown, for they are hard men, but for the hour we may glean a pittance, to teach our children hopes of liberty. We have suffered ter-

ribly and our bondage is harrowing to our souls, but in truth we are but in the infancy of national life, and have felt only the first agonies of growing nations; the hereditary bondsmen we leave behind us, will have far more than our suffering, and it is surely our duty now to give the poor remnant of our lives to mitigating on them the penalties of our sad failure. We are the sons and brothers of freemen, but by the dispensation of God we are the sires of slaves, who may never, except in the traditions of their fathers, know what liberty is. Every child now to be born in South Carolina inherits a viler slavery than that which came to the negro in the jungles of Africa, for one is the slave of nature, the other is the young eagle torn from his nest and chained to the block.

It is our duty to prepare them for their emancipation, by teaching them to think, to work, to pray, and never to forget the traditions of their fathers. Strange things have happened in the old world in 1870. Stranger things may happen in the new world before 1880. Will it be stranger for us to be free than it is for us to be slaves? Is it not very, very strange for us to be the slaves of New England—too strange to last! Let us, then, in these bad days shun every compromise which endangers the natural bonds of human society, or invades the sympathies of the human heart, or violates the fixed and manifest laws of God and Nature.

All such compromises are foolish, unnatural and fatally wicked, and will surely perpetuate our woe and shame. The poor, silly and sinful fools who have made such compromises, will suffer the pangs of grievous remorse when the truth again prevails. Let us now, writhing in poverty and sorrow, pity those who have betrayed our faith.

Our duties, then, are to our dead as having died in honor; to our children as living in hope; and to ourselves as a people held in bondage by a fierce, relentless and vulgar tyranny. It is that tyranny which sets over us what it calls its constitutions and governments, that it may rule and degrade us by its own vile agencies—that tyranny which fills the College Chapel with its ruffian mercenaries, and the State House with the filthy things it shamelessly calls a Legislature; Executive and Judiciary so foul that when force or necessity drags us among them we sicken and shudder at the stench; that tyranny which has turned the once peaceful and beautiful streets of this fair town into a stalking place for thieves and their minions. There be some who we have honored, who go up to that State House and lick the feet of their Governor, and Senators and Judges, for by these names, with grotesque profanity, they salute each other, and accept their garbage. But they are vermin who are always bred in corruption; who could not breathe in the pure life of our old days. Let them now live in their rottenness; our duty

is religiously to shun these places, and give ourselves to the stern necessities of food and shelter for our wives and children; to keep them from the pollution, and to cherish in our inmost souls the undying hope, the abiding faith of a coming deliverance.

But for others beside the surviving soldiers, there are solemn duties. Yes, for these, our women, the saddest, sweetest, holiest duty. It is, that all our women, mothers, wives, widows and maidens—the saintly soldiers of the altar, the loom, and the hospital—shall for all time to come, on each returning tenth of May, gather the most fragrant spring flowers, and dressed in mourning robes, in silent procession go to our burying places, and call the most venerable minister of God, who on the battle field has heard the last message of our brothers to us and them, and ask him to invoke there the very presence of the God of Truth and Purity, while the women lay the flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead. No human speech then; no human song; nothing, nothing there, but the silent tears of mourning women!

"Ye shall have peace, with liberty at last,
Your bruises all be healed, your joys restored,
Only believe the promise of the Lord."